

Summary of Changes Since the Release of the State Energy Data System 2002 Price and Expenditure Data

Revisions to prices and expenditures contained in the State Energy Data System (SEDS) and incorporated in this 2004 data edition of the State Energy Data are summarized in this appendix. The portable document file (PDF) tables and hypertext markup language (HTML) tables contain rounded data for 2004. The comma-separated-value (CSV) files provide the data for all years in the full precision contained in the SEDS database. The information in this appendix covers revisions to all data, full precision and rounded, for all years 1970 through 2002.

Price revisions occur for several reasons: new price series are added; data sources for prices change; price estimation methodologies are revised or price assignment and estimation procedures are updated; data entries are corrected; or consumption estimates are revised. The first four kinds of changes affect State-level and U.S. prices directly. The fifth, a revised consumption value, affects the State prices that are estimated as consumption-weighted averages of other States' data and, similarly, affects all the consumption-weighted U.S. average prices.

Consumption estimates used to calculate expenditures in the price and expenditure tables are also taken from the State Energy Data System 2004 consumption data. Full documentation of the consumption estimation procedures can be found in the Consumption Technical Notes at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/seds_updates_tech_notes.html. Since energy expenditure estimates depend on both the price and consumption estimates (including the consumption adjustments for process fuel and intermediate products), revision of either or both may cause revisions to the expenditures series.

Petroleum

Distillate Fuel

Electric Power Sector, 2002. There were small revisions to prices for distillate fuel paid by electric power plants in New York and Pennsylvania in 2002 released in the source document, the EIA *Cost and Quality of Fuels at Electric Power Plants*. The 2-cent per million Btu increase in the New York price and a less-than-1 cent per million Btu increase in the Pennsylvania price cause the U.S. average price to be increased slightly. Although consumption of distillate fuel did not change, these small price increases cause small increases in expenditures for both States and the U.S. total.

Kerosene

Residential and Commercial Sectors, 2001 and 2002. Prices paid for kerosene sales to end-users, published in the EIA *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, for States in Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) V were withheld and the PADD V average was assigned to all States. A review of the PADD V average price, which seemed out of range, revealed that prices may have been misreported. Therefore the published PADD V price of kerosene to end-users is replaced for all States in PADD V with an estimated price based on prices reported for PADD I and PADD II. Residential and commercial sector estimated prices and expenditures for kerosene in all seven States in PADD V are reduced by 59 percent in both 2001 and 2002. U.S. average prices and total expenditures for kerosene in those sectors are also reduced by 4 percent or 5 percent in both years. While incorporating these revisions,

a rounding inconsistency was corrected for the PADD IV price in 2001, which is assigned to the five States in PADD IV, causing their prices and expenditures for kerosene in the residential and commercial sectors to decrease by 0.03 percent.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Transportation Sector, 2002. Small revisions to taxes for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) used as motor fuel in New York and West Virginia in 2002 cause very small increases in prices and expenditures for transportation use of LPG in those two States and the U.S. as a whole. The revisions are too small to be seen in any State tables and can only be seen in the full-precision CSV files.

Industrial Sector, 2000 through 2002. Although prices did not change, revisions in the estimates of LPG consumed in the industrial sector in Maryland and the District of Columbia cause revisions to estimated expenditures in those States in 2000 through 2002. Since the consumption was decreased for the District of Columbia by the same amount that Maryland consumption was increased, U.S. consumption and expenditures remain virtually unchanged.

Lubricants

Industrial and Transportation Sectors, 2002. Due to revisions in the 2002 value of shipments in the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Annual Survey of Manufacturers*, which is used in the development of prices of lubricants, the national wholesale price of lubricants increases by 33 cents per million Btu (1.5 percent). Since this national-level price is assigned to all States with lubricants consumption in the industrial and transportation sectors, all 51 States' prices also increase by 33 cents per million Btu and cause a 1.5-percent increase in expenditures for lubricants.

Motor Gasoline

Transportation Sector, 2002. The motor gasoline tax for New York was revised for 2002 in the source document, the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration publication, *Highway Statistics*. The 0.05-cent increase in the reported tax and the resulting

SEDS price cause New York motor gasoline expenditures to increase slightly.

Other Petroleum Products

Industrial sector, 2001 and 2002. Revisions to consumption of petroleum feedstocks, pentanes plus, special naphthas, waxes, and miscellaneous petroleum products in the industrial sector for all States in 2001 and 2002, as explained in the SEDS Consumption Technical Notes at http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/seds_updates_tech_notes.html, cause proportional revisions to expenditures for all States. In addition the price for miscellaneous petroleum products in 2001 is revised to incorporate the crude oil price revision for 2001 published in the EIA *Annual Energy Review*.

Residual Fuel

Electric Power Sector, 2002. There were small revisions to prices for residual fuel paid by electric power plants in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, and South Carolina in 2002 released in the source document, EIA *Cost and Quality of Fuels at Electric Power Plants*. The 2-cent per million Btu increase in all four States' prices caused the U.S. average price to increase 1 cent per million Btu. Although consumption of residual fuel did not change, these small price increases caused small percentage increases in expenditures for all four States and the U.S. total.

Transportation Sector, 2002. Due to the small revisions in residual fuel prices paid by electric power plants in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, and the United States in 2002, transportation sector prices in the United States and all 32 States with residual fuel consumption in the transportation sector, except Connecticut and Kansas, decreased by generally small amounts. The largest revisions were decreases of 25 cents per million Btu in Alaska, Alabama, and California (4 percent each); the smallest revision was 3 cents per million Btu in Wisconsin (1 percent). The revisions in transportation sector residual fuel prices also caused transportation sector expenditures in the United States and all 32 States with residual fuel consumption in the transportation sector to decrease by 4 percent, except Illinois, which decreased by 1 percent.